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In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the eleventh day of January, 1897.

CORRESPONDENCE.

One of the leading peace workers of Great Britain, just before the signing of the treaty of arbitration, wrote as follows to the editor of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*:

"We have, indeed, much to encourage us in our good work. Our two societies have together for a very long period of time borne their testimony and carried on their work on both sides of the Atlantic, and at last there seems to be some substantial and permanent result to follow their efforts, which is none the less satisfactory that others are sharing in its accomplishment. It was never expected that the peace societies would do everything. The utmost they can accomplish is to stir up others to act, in whose power the action lies, and to make the voice of truth and reason heard. So far as our two countries are concerned this has been done, and we may well rejoice together. I only hope that nothing will interrupt the conclusion both of the Venezuela matter and the permanent treaty between you and us. I am not pessimistic; very much the contrary. For I have not the slightest doubt concerning the ultimate triumph of our principles and attainment of our goal. But as to any particular question or effort I never feel sure, for I know that the odds against us are tremendous; the brute in man is not so easily overcome; prejudice and self-interest die hard; and the classes associated with the maintenance of the military system will resist as long as possible, and they are most vigilant and active always.

The Jingoës, to whom you refer, are a species of animal to be found, unfortunately, in all countries, and they will snarl and fight wherever there is a bone to quarrel over.

Our work is not ended yet, my brother. May the Good Lord give us wisdom and persistency that we may put ourselves into the work of His Kingdom, even though death may surprise us without the attainment of any large result. May we have faith in His Kingdom as having already come. I feel the need of this more and more. I am no subject of Caesar's, though I cheerfully submit to his authority as chief magistrate. I admit but one sovereign, Jesus Christ. So I say faith in His Kingdom as already here, and as coming more and more continually, though "without observation." It is this faith which sustains me daily in our otherwise hopeless, but as it is, most hopeful, aye certain task.

The outlook on this side is not altogether reassuring. The rulers have indulged in their usual New Year's patronage of peace, but are all the while preparing and holding themselves in readiness for war. In our own country the party move, which sought to turn to its advantage a noble sentiment of humanity stirred by the sufferings and atrocities in Armenia, has so far proved abortive,—was indeed thwarted by the very sentiment to which it appealed, and which refused to be partisan. It has therefore, hushed, for the time being, its cry for isolated action and for war. But it is there, and when Parliament meets and the Government reports, it will again bestir itself and endeavor to repeat party advantage from anything that may offer. The disappointing thing, to us, is that so many of our friends — our peace friends, I mean, — are involved in it."

LETTER FROM HODGSON PRATT.

VILLA CHATILLON: LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND,
January 15, 1897.

DEAR FRIEND: It was my intention to write to you at Christmas time expressing my sincere wishes for your personal happiness and (which is the same thing) for success in all your efforts for the great cause to which you devote your life. An attack of indisposition, however, has delayed my letter to you, as well as to many other friends in the States.

And now comes the joyful news of an event which will make the year 1897 for ever celebrated throughout the world. It seems as if we really had entered on a new and better era,—and that the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family had inaugurated a change in human affairs which must have an *echo* in Heaven itself. One is grateful for having been permitted to live long enough to see that eleventh day of January, 1897.

But I feel less surprise than I should have done *had I not visited Mohonk, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston*. That insight into the American character was a revelation to me; and gave me five happiest weeks of my life. When I left you at Boston on the Fourth of July, I said to myself: I have indeed seen "a New World",—a world of men where I found *another England*, men inspired by and trained in the same root ideas as the men of *Old England*—but *with a difference*. You all seemed to me so *much younger*, with the *vivacity*, the unreserve, the bright hopefulness, the confident idealism which are the great joy of *youth*.

With all that youthfulness of heart, I found a strength of purpose, a clear sightedness,—a determination to do what you found it right and necessary to do, regardless of all obstacles. It was an experience so delightful that I felt tempted to do nothing and say nothing,—but only to listen and observe and learn. Never have I attended any public Conference where the whole of the speakers seemed thoroughly up to the mark, so clear and convinced in ideas, with such power of clear and unhesitating statement. This impression was overwhelming; and, through all those three days of debate, I regretted that England had not sent someone better fitted to represent her, both as thinker and orator. I felt almost as if I were doing her an injustice!

And what can I say of the exceeding kindness of these dear "American cousins" which followed me everywhere? Well, I felt quite unworthy of such honour and such constant attentions as I received; but I found it *all right*,—when I considered that it was the *cause*, not the *individual* which was in question. Still, there was a frank heartiness, an unreserved cordiality which made those busy days delightful. How I wish I could adequately express my gratitude for the brotherly friendship which I found on all hands! May the glorious event which has taken place at Washington bring the two nations into closer and closer relations of mutual esteem and mutual service, as the years go by! They have given an eternal example of faith in great principles, and of faith in each other. They have declared aloud to the world: "We believe that the families of mankind were made to help each other to rise to higher and higher planes of Righteousness; and we have shown the sincerity of our belief by a compact for all time."

Then let co-operation—not conflict, be the Ideal of